

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

PURE WINES.
We beg to invite careful attention to the following selection from our Wine List, for we have succeeded in combining purity and excellence of quality with moderate prices.

per case.	per bottle.
Vino Generoso—a generous round wine, green seal.....	\$ 6.00 \$ 0.60
Vino Depasito—a medium dry wine with delicate flavour, red seal.....	\$10.00 \$ 1.00
Amontillado—a high class natural wine for connoisseurs of Sherry, yellow seal.....	\$12.00 \$ 1.10
Delicieux—the very finest sherry procurable 6 years in bottle.....	\$14.00 \$ 1.25
PORT.	
Superior quality.....	\$10.00 \$ 1.00
Invalid Port, gold seal.....	\$12.00 \$ 1.10
Old Tawny, soft and mature, black seal.....	\$14.00 \$ 1.25
Special selected old vintage.....	\$20.00 \$ 1.75
BURGUNDY.	
Beauve—a full bodied Red Burgundy with strengthening properties.....	\$14.00 \$ 1.25
Chablis—a mellow White Burgundy, fine flavour and bouquet.....	\$14.00 \$ 1.25
CHAMPAGNE.	
Avize—a well matured, specially selected dry wine.....	\$18.00 \$ 1.75
Lemoine—Vin brut—Cuvee Royale. As supplied regularly to the Prince of Wales, House of Commons and the chief clubs in London, &c.....	\$12.00 \$ 2.00
Per case of 24 bottles.....	\$23.00 \$ 1.00

We are sole Agents in China for the Sale of this splendid Wine.
(Telephone No. 66.)
Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1891. [37]

BY APPOINTMENT.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old lauded Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.
The same being specially selected by our London House, and direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.
In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per Case.	Per Bottle.
A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10 \$ 1.00
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12 1.10
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14 1.25
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18 1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6 0.60
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50 0.75
C Mammals' Fine Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10 1.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10 1.00
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule.....	10 1.00
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14 1.50

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	\$4 \$4.50
B St. Emilion, Red Capsule.....	4.50 5.00
C St. Julien.....	7 7.50
D La Rose.....	11 12.00

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$12 \$1.10
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14 1.25
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18 1.50
D Hennessy's Fine Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	24 2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	8 0.75
B Watson's Glenlivet Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8 0.75
C Watson's Aboulay-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8 0.75
D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10 1.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12 1.10

RISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8 0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10 1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12 1.10
D GENUINE BOTTLED WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10 1.00

RUM.

A Fine Old Tawny, White Capsule.....	4.50 0.40
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50 0.40
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	4.50 0.50
FINEST OLD JAMAICA, VIOLET CAPSULE.....	
Good Lowland Island.....	\$1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Maraschino
Curaçao	Herrings' Cherry Cordial
Chartreuse	Dr. Slegert's Angostura

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BOAT RACE.
LONDON, March 23rd.
Oxford won by a quarter of a length.

DISTRESSING SCENE AT THE WRECK OF THE "UTOPIA."
A very distressing scene occurred at Gibraltar on the recovery and identification of hundreds of bodies from the wreck of the *Utopia*.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ARBITRATION.
March 14th.
The Anglo-French agreement to arbitrate on the Newfoundland difficulty has been signed.

THE NEW ORLEANS MURDER.
The jury having acquitted the nineteen Italians charged with the murder of the New Orleans chief of police, the mob, which included some of the leading citizens, broke into the prison and lynched seven of the men. The Italian Government have protested against the outrage to the United States Government at Washington.

THE CHILI REVOLT.
The Government troops have been defeated near Iquique, losing seven hundred men during the engagement.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH STEAMER BY THE PORTUGUESE.
March 17th.
The Portuguese have seized the British steamer *Cousins of Carnarvon* in the Limpopo river laden with arms for the South African Company. The *Times* says the seizure is an outrage for which Portugal must account. The Marquis of Salisbury and Sir James Ferguson have replied calmly to the questions relating to this matter.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay to-morrow, commencing at 4.30 p.m.

THE Portuguese gunboat *Diu*, Commander A. Gomes, arrived at Macao yesterday from Lisbon.

A REMARKABLE performance was recently achieved at Auckland, N.Z., when Macpherson, the amateur champion, ran 250 yards in 24 1/10th secs.

MR. C. P. Chater sailed for Europe in the *Natal*, at noon, to-day. We hope that the sun will still continue to rise in the East, and that the little world of Hongkong will be on as usual.

A REGULAR meeting of Zeland Lodge, No. 535, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, on Wednesday, the 1st prox., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the E. & A. S. S. Co. steamer *Airle* left Port Darwin for this port yesterday, and may be expected to arrive on the 2nd April.

MR. E. W. Maitland, Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—S. B. Bhabha \$25; A. Parcoe \$25.

THE *Formosa*, Capt. J. Lewis, is to take the place of the ill-fated *Nanning* on Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.'s Hongkong-Macau line, and sails for Macao, via Amoy, at daylight to-morrow.

KING HUMBERT of Italy has assured his good friends, the Kaisers of Germany and Austria-Hungary, that the change of his Ministry will have no injurious effect on the stability of the Triple Alliance.

THE officers and crew of the steamship *Strathendrick*, which foundered after collision with the *Deiwin* off Sourabaya, a short time since, arrived at Singapore on the 16th inst. by the Dutch steamer *Sri Bandjar*, and are at present staying at the Sailors' Home at that place.

THE longest canal in the world is the Grand Canal of China, which starts from Peking, connects the Hoang-ho, Yangtze-kiang and a number of other rivers, passes by the gates of forty-one cities, and with its branches, affords nearly 2,000 miles of water communication in the heart of the Empire.

THE Post Office will be closed on Good Friday, the 27th inst., and on Easter Monday, the 30th inst., excepting between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m. of each date. The Money Order Office will, however, be entirely closed. The Night Box, on the contrary, will be left open as is customary on Sundays and public holidays.

THE Court of Appeals of Missouri holds that no person in the State may lawfully engage in the practice of selling liquors by the drink without a dram-shop license. This will break up a hundred more "cubs" in St. Louis, organized to evade the liquor law. Just there a hint in this that our local gambling reformers might practically utilize.

BRIGAND Henry M. Stanley says he is weary of lecturing in the United States. His trip through that country has been made with great economy of time, and the lecturer has had to stop only for rest or recuperation. He says he finds lecturing in America much more exacting than sojourning in Africa. We sympathize with his unfortunate audience.

THE late Chief Rabbi of London's "Ethical Will" published in the *Jewish Chronicle* contains this exhortation: "Whatever be your calling, continue to shun, oh, my dear ones, as I know you do, every kind of usury, for usury still constitutes, alas! the malignant cancer which eats into the vitality of the House of Israel." This exhortation, it is needless to say, has been most faithfully obeyed by the ancient people.

A CHINAMAN, named Lan Aik, was arrested last night by virtue of a warrant issued upon information given by Mr. R. Tucker, manager of the Hongkong Hotel. It seems that Aik was up before the court in August last, in respect to the receipt by him of 19 bottles of liquor well knowing them to have been stolen from the Hongkong Hotel. The hearing was remanded for a day or two and the defendant allowed out on bail in a security of \$500. When the case was "called on" on the 5th of August last, Aik was *non est*, and in consequence his bail was forfeited and a warrant issued for his arrest. The hearing of the case is set down for to-morrow morning.

LADIES defend the wearing of corsets on economic grounds—there is less waist. Yahl.

INSTANTANEOUS death was the result of a fall sustained by a coolie yesterday who overbalanced himself whilst walking down a plank with a log of wood with which he was loading a junk. The unfortunate man fell head foremost a depth of fully 12 feet fracturing his skull and breaking his right arm and left leg. The cause of death being known, it is hardly likely that there will be any magisterial inquiry into the circumstances.

It is reported that the M. M. steamer *Caledonia*, which left here, homeward bound, on the 17th inst. met with a slight mishap whilst entering the Saigon River. It appears that she ran foul of the U. S. ship *Africa* which was lying at anchor in the river off Cape St. James at the time, but no great amount of damage was done. Some of the yards were brought down on deck, one or two boats were smashed, and a portion of the rigging carried away, otherwise the vessel was uninjured.

FRANCE is suffering almost as much as Germany from the over-crowding of the learned professions. Fifteen thousand schoolmistresses, 7,000 primary schoolmasters and 500 high school instructors are looking in vain for employment. There are 27,000 French physicians, that is a about 6,000 or 7,000 more than there are in Germany with her 10,000,000 more inhabitants. Paris has 800 apothecaries. Two thousand lawyers in Paris, who have passed all preliminary examinations for a full practice, cannot make livings in their profession. Civil and mining engineers are so numerous that hundreds of them are seeking eagerly petty positions in mines and factories.

AN incident of rather a sad nature occurred in Singapore on the 17th inst., which bears a moral that should at all times be remembered by those who can see arrear. It appears that a Mr. Allen, a passenger on the s.s. *Prometheus*, en route to Manila, was cleaning a revolver, apparently being unaware that it was loaded, caused it to go off. The bullet entered his side, glanced off a rib, and then went completely through his body. At the time it was thought that the results would not be of a serious nature, but the wounded man was removed to the hospital where he died the following morning. Mr. Allen, it is said, hailed from Liverpool.

REGARDING the tone symbols of Chinese music, a writer in the *Century* says: "The Chinese philosopher conceives each of the five tones as a being, and fixes its attributes and forces it into his scheme of symbols with a nonchalance that is simply bewildering to the Occidental mind. Here is the ancient system with definitions and symbols, as they may be found in a dictionary published by the Emperor Kang-hi, A. D. 1661: *K'ung*, 'The Emperor,' fundamental note of the scale, full of dignity and nobility; it symbolizes the plane of Saturn, the middle (as a point of the compass), the stomach, earth, yellow, sweet. *T'chang*, 'The Minister,' severe; symbol of Venus, the west, the lungs, metal, white, autumn. *A*, 'The Obedient Subject,' gentle and mild; symbol of Jupiter, the east, the liver, wood, green, sour and spring. *T'chi*, 'Affairs of State,' quick and energetic; Mars, the heart, fire, red, bitter, the south, summer. *Yu*, 'The Symbol of the All,' brilliant and splendid; Mercury, the kidneys, water, black, salty, north and winter.

TWO Chinamen appeared before the magistrate this morning charged with being in possession of three tins of prepared opium and 103 tins of raw opium, at No. 17, Queen's Road West, without a certificate from the Opium Farmer. Mr. A. B. Roddy defended. For the defence Mr. Dossaboy Kunjole Biller, an importer of opium, said he had dealings with the prisoners for the past ten years. The plan of the defence was to show that the prisoners were given opium in each case in order that the buyers could boil and taste it. Without boiling, it could not be sampled. Mr. J. J. Spooner, Chief Excise Officer, stated that the prisoners were convicted for a similar offence in August last and were then fined \$100 each. Mr. Roddy maintained that as the opium in question consisted of samples only, the case did come within the ruling of the Ordinance. His Worship imposed a fine of \$500 each, with the alternative of two months' gaol. Mr. Roddy appealed, and the case was applied for a re-hearing, and referred to a case in which was decided on the 12th October, 1886, in favour of the defendants.

NEWS is to hand of a sharp engagement between the Dutch and Achinese troops, which occurred on the 9th inst. It appears that the commander of the Kebapa Dols resolved to clear the jungle around his position, and for the protection of the men engaged in this work, directed an officer to proceed straight to occupy a deserted Achinese post beyond the belt of jungle proposed to be cleared, named Kandi, which was about 800 yards beyond the lines. The Achinese, however, appear to have got wind of the affair, and early in the morning surrounded their disused post, thus cutting off the detachment. In order to effect their relief, Captain Wicherer, the commander of the position, attacked the enemy, and in the encounter which ensued was killed. Troops coming up from Kota Rajah, a general engagement ensued, which lasted the whole day, the result being that the Achinese were driven off with serious, though unestimated, loss. On the Dutch side Captain Wicherer and 51 privates were killed, and Lieut. Kessler and 20 others wounded. At 9 p.m. the troops returned to Kota Rajah, but the next morning proceeded again to the spot, with what result has not yet been learned. Much regret is expressed at the death of Captain Wicherer who was a general favorite with his brother officers.

THERE was another 'bumper' house at the Theatre Royal last night, to witness the second performance of *Hamlet*, by Mr. Geo. C. Milne's Dramatic Company. Indeed the audience was as large as on the opening night, and quite as enthusiastic. Those who came the second time to witness Mr. Milne in his scholarly and highly dramatic conception of the character of the wonderful and mysterious Dane must have been more than delighted, for last night he displayed certain slight mannerisms noticeable on Saturday night, and giving his magnificent voice full play fairly brought the house to its feet on more than one occasion, but particularly in the closet scene, where his acting was grand, and his elocution perfect. Mr. Milne was called before the curtain upon the conclusion of almost every scene. The other attraction to those honours were Miss Jones and an exceptionally graceful rendering of *Ophelia*, Miss Kate Douglas for her dramatic *Queen*, and Miss Frances Ross who displayed considerable power in her delivery of the lines of the *Player Queen*. The same lady also essayed the unenviable part of *Ophe*, as if she had not slightly overdone the spring-heeled Jack business this would also have been a very creditable performance while Mr. Atholwici as *Laertes* is to be highly complimented on his splendid and thoroughly conscientious acting. There were no other features of note, and all that we said then, still stands good as regards the balance of the cast. To-morrow (Thursday) evening the Company will produce the 'Merchant of Venice', and as it is under military patronage doubtless there will be another crowded house, and we are glad to see the seats are already 'booked' fast.

He thought it was too tonic. Max—"Why do you object to German opera? It is full of vigor; it braces me right up." Chippy—"That's my objection to it; it is too tonic."

THE P. & O. steamer *Ventura*, from Singapore, was quarantined here yesterday immediately upon her arrival owing to a case of small-pox having occurred amongst the Lascar portion of the crew. She was released from quarantine this morning by order of the Health Officer. Five "water rats" who boarded the *Ventura* before her anchor was down, were arrested, and will have an interview with Mr. Wise to-morrow.

A BAND of Chinese pirates consisting of four hundred men recently invaded the region around Dontrieu and passing through the military station of Dabac on to Chingai and Comanh, established themselves 4 miles from the Seven Story Pagoda where they pillaged the village of Langhuni, carrying off about twenty of the unfortunate inhabitants. The approaches to the provinces of Bac-ninh and Haiphong and the banks of the Rapid Canal where the guns are fired, are guarded in broad daylight by the pirate chief named Doc-Khanh, who is, according to the *Courrier d'Haiphong* also connected with several other smaller bands holding their retreat in the vicinity of Tanh-lam.

FROM the report and balance-sheet of the directors of the Raub Australian Syndicate, Ltd., lately published in the Singapore papers, we gather that the expenses for the six months ended 31st January, '91 have been £155 in excess of the receipts for the same period. This, however, was mainly due to the heavy expenses incidental upon the erection of additional plant, but now that the Directors have a pretty open course before it, it should soon be decided whether Raub is to come under the category of 'busted flushes,' or if they are really all that believers claim them to be. Registration of shares can now be effected in Singapore, and arrangements are also being made to open a London Register.

THE following, which has rather a familiar 'smack' about it, is reported from Yangchow, where a professional prophet recently told the people there that a certain local idol was emaciated. The news spread like wild-fire, and in a very short time the people began to flock to the temple in thousands to worship at the shrine of this famous idol, and as everyone wanted to be first to do homage, there was a likelihood of a breach of the peace in the district, for it was stated that one had only to ask for what he wanted and it was granted in each case. The news of the immense multitude being gathered soon reached the ears of the magistrate, and this worthy old gentleman was not long before he arrived on the scene. He at once drove all the would-be worshippers away, and then he ordered the priests to kneel before him, after which he had this wonderful idol brought out of the temple, and burnt. The people stood aghast, looking on the scene with a mixture of astonishment and incredulity. The idol was a small figure, about the size of a child, and was made of wood, and was dressed in a white robe, and had a white beard, and was seated on a throne. The people were so much impressed by the sight of the idol, that they were all in a state of confusion, and were all crying out, 'The idol is alive! The idol is alive!' and were all running towards the temple, and were all trying to get in first to see the idol. The magistrate, seeing this, ordered the priests to take the idol back to the temple, and to tell the people that the idol was not alive, and that they were all to go home. The people, however, were so much impressed by the sight of the idol, that they were all in a state of confusion, and were all crying out, 'The idol is alive! The idol is alive!' and were all running towards the temple, and were all trying to get in first to see the idol.

A WRITER in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, holds forth as follows on the customs in various countries regarding women.—Although among the Bedouins a wife is considered as a slave, singleness is looked upon as a disgrace. Persian women have little education, and are reared in seclusion and ignorance, knowing nothing beyond the walls of their houses. Hindu women are forbidden to read or write. Indeed, those who dare to indulge in such luxuries are often "accidentally" missing. Jewish women of the higher classes were secluded from public life, and passing their time with the distaff and spindle. At marriage the ceremonies lasted seven days. In China a wife is never seen by her future mother. Some relative bargains for the girl, the stipulated price is paid, and she is afterwards a submissive slave. The women of ancient Rome were treated with the greatest respect. Still, they were not allowed to inherit property and could be divorced by their husbands for counterfeiting their keys and for wine drinking. In Turkey women are held in the most rigid seclusion. She must always appear veiled. With pigs and dogs she is forbidden to enter a mosque, and the women of the lower classes are unmarried to be in a state of rapacious. Slaves women are raised as subject slaves, untidy in dress, and are bought with money. The most capricious whim of her husband is law, and should the latter desire a divorce he has only to tear the cap from her head. Among the Congo negroes when a man wishes to have a wife he secures one and keeps her on probation a year. If her temper and deportment are satisfactory he, at the end of the year, formally marries her; but should she prove an incubus, he sends her back to the parental roof.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Puisne Judge.)

March 25th.

TSANG CHUNG W. WONG CHEUK NAM.

THIS was an action in which the plaintiff claimed from the defendant, master of the *Shing Loong*, compensation for the loss of his property, valued at \$72.70 as balance due for building materials, and \$31.50 by reason of the defendant neglecting to supply necessary wooden materials, whereby plaintiff had to keep his workmen in food without them being able to work.
Mr. Hastings, of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon's office, appeared on behalf of the defendant.
The plaintiff said he agreed to build five omnibuses for the defendant, who was to find all the necessary material and supply his workmen in food. He had been several times stopped by the defendant not supplying wood.
Cross-examined—It was mentioned at the commencement of the work that he was to pay \$4 for every day the workmen were idle. He did not sign any agreement in the book of work produced. All the men engaged on the work were employed by him, receiving a monthly payment of \$12. The buses were built in shops near the defendant's shop. He stopped work because he was in want of wood. The defendant supplied him with wood and on the 26th December he supplied him with some hardwood for the wheels. He did not go into the defendant's godown for the wood. The defendant did not keep a stock of wood, he simply bought it when required. Work was again stopped on the 4th January for want of teak and camphor wood. There had been no work done since the 25th February. The shop was closed on that date and some of the workmen had gone elsewhere and obtained work. He had never seen Mr. Denison, the architect, in the shop every day. He never told him that he was in want of wood. Much of the work was still uncompleted. He had never heard anything of a certain date being fixed for the completion of the buses. He did not know that the Omnibus Company wanted the buses made as soon as possible.
By his lordship—The work upon the omnibuses stopped on the 24th February. He worked as usual from the 6th January to the 24th February without stoppage. Work was stopped from the 6th to the 13th February on account of Chinese New Year. He did not receive any note of complaint from the defendant. The defendant knew about there being no wood to proceed with the work.
Mr. Hastings said the defence was that a contract was signed between the plaintiff and

defendant to build five omnibuses, the defendant supplying all the wood required. The plaintiff had stopped work on the 24th February and the buses were still uncompleted. The defendant as a set-off claimed \$80 for the non-completion of them according to contract, and also for work yet to be done to complete them.

Yu Cheung, foreman, employed by the defendant, said he looked after the building of the omnibuses. He saw the agreement produced signed by the defendant in their own shop. Under the contract the work was to be completed by the 31st January last. The plaintiff was aware of that. The material was to be supplied by the defendant. He remembered some of the workmen leaving on the 30th December but the work was not stopped. He had large quantities of wood of all kinds, and the plaintiff could always obtain as much as he required. The plaintiff knew he kept a large stock of wood and had seen it on several occasions. The plaintiff had not completed the five wooden poles of the omnibuses because he had never applied to witness for the wood. There was wood suitable for turning for the wheels, but the plaintiff refused to take it. The plaintiff and his workmen left the work on the 27th February, returning on the 1st March for some money. At that time the buses were not finished and were still uncompleted. The plaintiff asked for \$50 on the 25th February, which witness refused to give him, and on the 1st March the defendant accepted \$30. He stopped work and refused to allow witness to obtain others to complete the work. He thought the uncompleted work would cost \$80. The defendant had been over-paid.

By the plaintiff—He never had he go to Kowloon to obtain wood for him. The wages for the workmen were offered but refused when he applied for them on the 25th February. He had never asked for wood on the 6th or 9th of March.

By his lordship—He had seen the omnibuses. It would cost about \$120 each for poles, 80 cents for steps, \$4 to line the seats with cloth, \$5 each for completing the wheels, and \$120 for putting on each brake, making altogether \$73.70 for each omnibus. None of that work had been done to any of the omnibuses, besides which they needed planing and smoothing. That made up the set-off of \$80. The plaintiff had received the whole amount except \$73 for the building of the buses. He had often complained to the defendant about the work. Witness himself was under a contract to finish the buses by Chinese New Year.

A Denison, architect and surveyor, said he had seen the work in connection with five omnibuses in Wellington Street. He used to go once a week. The *Shing Loong* had always plenty of suitable wood. He had never seen the work stopped for the want of wood. No complaints were ever made to him. Work was stopped in *lobo* about the 25th February. He last saw the buses about the end of last month, at which time they were not completed. He had seen plenty of wood suitable for poles in the *Shing Loong* shop, and also for the steering bars.

His lordship said he would exclude the set-off in the case as he considered the plaintiff had been fully paid for the work he had done. He was perfectly satisfied that the plaintiff had signed an agreement, which he denied doing, and he was satisfied with the evidence of the defendant's witness who said he saw the plaintiff sign it. The agreement set forth that a number of things were to be done for the completion of five omnibuses by the 31st January, 1891, and that the plaintiff was to pay \$4 for every day that the buses remained in an uncompleted state after that date. According to the agreement the plaintiff was not entitled to all to any money until the completion of the contract, but the plaintiff had received money for what he had done and he (his lordship) thought what work had been done had been fully satisfied. The plaintiff said he had been stopped for wood and had had to keep his workmen in food during the time, but he had told a lie about the agreement and also about the work. Mr. Denison said there was plenty of wood and that no delay could therefore ensue through that, and his evidence was not to be believed. The defendant said that the buses still required \$80 worth of work to complete them and he had specified the articles wanted. He believed that \$80 worth of work was still required, and as the plaintiff admitted having received all the money, less \$73, he had been paid all he was entitled to. If the question had been settled on a point of law, the plaintiff would not have been entitled to anything until contract had been completed. Judgment for the defendant with costs.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir G. Williams, Mr. C. M. G. (Acting Colonial Secretary), Mr. W. M. Denison, C.M.G. (Acting Colonial Secretary), Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Knapp (Colonial Treasurer), Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General), Mr. J. S. Brown (Surveyor-General), Messrs. P. Ryrie, T. H. Whitehead, Ho Kai, and J. J. Kewick, (unofficial members), and Mr. A. M. Thompson, Clerk of Councils.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PROTEST AGAINST THE MILITARY (EXTRA) CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Ryrie said that in accordance with notice given by him at the last meeting, that he and his unofficial colleagues would forward to the Secretary of State a formal and emphatic protest, signed by all the un-official members and asked that it be at once forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, after debate in the Council.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead in rising to second the Honorable Members' proposal, said—I desire to express my protest against the attempt made by your Excellency to shift the ground of debate and against the apathy and indifference of the Official Members of the Council, not one of whom has taken part in the discussion on this important question. And—

His Excellency—What is this protest?

Mr. Ryrie—Against the re-vote for military contribution.

His Excellency—There can be no occasion for debate. If it is not in disrespectful terms there can be no question for debate. It is respectful, is it not?

Mr. Ryrie—I hope so!

His Excellency then took up and read the protest, which ran as follows:—

We, the undersigned, the Un-official Members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, desire to place on record our emphatic protest against the re-vote of the sum of \$124,370.05 originally voted by this Council on the 20th day of March, 1890, as an addition to the Military Contribution payable by the Colony for the year 1890, and which, not having been disbursed within the financial year, has necessarily been again submitted to the Council before payment can be constitutionally authorized or made.

We protest against this re-vote on the following, among other, grounds:—

1. That this addition to the Military Contribution was originally demanded on the sole ground that the garrison of the Colony was about to be largely increased. No other grounds for the increase were even hinted at in the Secretary of State's despatch, and he goes so far as to explain how the additional amount demanded had been

arrived at, solely by a comparison of the numbers of the then existing and of the intended future garrison.

2. That the additional Military Contribution was proposed in this Council, discussed and voted solely on the ground that an increased military force was required for the efficient defence of the Colony, and that the amount asked for was reasonable in view of the proposed increase.

3. That, however deferentially the resolutions were worded, the additional military contribution was granted by this Council upon the faith of an express promise that the garrison should be increased and upon the condition that the money should not be demanded or paid unless there was an increase in the strength of the military forces stationed here, and in proportion to that increase.

4. That, as evidenced by the published despatch, the Officer administering the Government and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the vote as conditional and as based on the promise of and dependent on the presence of a largely increased garrison.

5. That, during the year

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
TO-MORROW,
(THURSDAY), the 26th March,
GRAND MILITARY NIGHT.
Under the distinguished patronage and in
presence of His Excellency Major-General
C. DIGBY BARKER, C.B., Commanding
the Forces in China and Hongkong.
Mr. GEO. C. MILN
supported by
MISS LOUISE JORDAN & ORIGINAL
COMPANY,
IN
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."
Mr. G. C. MILN as Shylock.
Miss LOUISE JORDAN as Portia.
SATURDAY, the 28th March,
"RICHARD III."
Popular Prices:—\$2 and \$1. Soldiers and
Sailors Half-price to Pitt.
Box Plan at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Doors open 8.30. Commence 9 prompt.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1891. [476]

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Padder's Wharf).
SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.
HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, specially manu-
factured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED,
EX. PRIME, PORK and BEEF in Barrels.
Also
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED
HAMS and BACON.
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-
mings.
FLENSBURG STOCK BEER,
ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINERY and TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS' STORES and REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1891. [472]

Masonic.

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.
A REGULAR MEETING of the Victoria
Preceptory will be held on TUESDAY
NEXT, the 1st instant, at 5.30 p.m.
precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited
to attend.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1891. [483]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
DOG CART and PONY, and set of English
harness never used. The Pony is a per-
fect Lady's Hack.
Apply to
CAPTAIN GARDINER.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1891. [450]

FOR SALE.
THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY, Published
at the Office of the Hongkong Telegraph,
is the best and most complete work of the kind
ever published in the Far East. The Directory
contains all the latest and most reliable infor-
mation concerning China, Japan and all the other
Countries in the East.
PRICE
To be obtained from all Booksellers in China
and Japan.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1891.
FOR SALE.

THE Schooner
"MONTIARA,"
Length.....75 feet.
Beam.....18
Depth of hold.....7 1/2 tons.
Registered tonnage.....75 tons.
(Owing to recent alterations the carrying
capacity of the Montisara has been increased to
about 120 tons, dead weight).
The Montisara was built in Singapore, and is
most solidly constructed of oak throughout, with
iron-wood frames. She has recently been
thoroughly overhauled under experienced Euro-
pean supervision, fastened throughout with
7-lack galvanized spikes, and newly re-coppered.
She is lashed-rigged with the best canvas sails.
Draft of water 7 feet.
For further particulars apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Padder's Hill.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1891. [455]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.
THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CHINA"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 2nd April,
at 4 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight
for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities
of the United States, via Overland Railways, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$225.00
To San Francisco and return.....393.75
available for 6 months.
To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....332.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.
Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.
This allowance does not apply to through
fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Freight will be received on b and until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full value of same is required. Cargo de-
signed to proceed to Europe should be delivered
to the Office in sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 16th March 1891. [471]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG, 1891.
Empress of India. Tuesday... April 7th.
Parthia.....Tuesday... May 5th.
Empress of Japan. Tuesday... June 2nd.
THE Steamship
"EMPRESS OF INDIA,"
Captain O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., sailing at Noon,
on TUESDAY, the 7th April, with Her
Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER,
via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND
SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.
To Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux,
New Westminster, Port Townsend,
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.....\$225.00
To Banff, Calgary.....\$225.00
To Winnipeg.....\$275.00
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth.....\$285.00
To Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis.....\$295.00
To Milwaukee.....\$310.00
To Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland,
Columbus, Hamilton, London, Ont.,
Toronto, Niagara Falls.....\$310.00
To Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal,
Quebec, New York, Albany, Troy,
Rochester, Baltimore, Philadelphia,
Pittsburg, Washington, Boston,
Portland (Maine), Halifax, St. John.
To Liverpool and London.....\$325.00
To Havre and Bremen.....\$345.00
To Hamburg.....\$355.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.
Special rates (first-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European
officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials.
Return Tickets.—First and second class only.
—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Ports,
and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada
and U.S.A. will be granted, available for—
12 months at 25 per cent. of Return Fare.
(Time is reckoned from the date of issue to
date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)
Passengers to Pacific Coast Ports and to In-
terior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A.
not holding prepaid return tickets, but who re-
embark at Vancouver within 12 months from the
date of issue of original ticket, will be allowed
10 per cent. of the return fare.
Prepaid return tickets to Liverpool and
London will be issued available for 12 months
at 50 per cent. of Return Fare.
Cargo.—Through Bills of Lading issued to
Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian
and United States Ports.
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General
Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific
Railway Company, Vancouver, B.C.
Parcels must be sent to our Office with
address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day
previous to sailing.
For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [472]

Mails.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.
THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.
ON SUNDAY, the 12th day of April,
1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship
"SACHSEN," Captain K. von Goessel, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO,
will leave the Port above, Calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M.
Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 11th
April. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board;
they must be left at the Agency's Office). Con-
tents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March 1891. [474]

Mails.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.
THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive
Visitors.
The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Rooms, and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.
The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in ex-
perienced hands.
Wines, Spirits, Milk Liquors, etc., of the best
quality only.
A. F. DE ROZARIO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [4047]

Mails.

THE BOA VISTA.
BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.
THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one
of the best and healthiest parts of Macao,
and commanding an admirable view facing the
South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the
1st July.
Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with
excellent cuisine and choice Wines.
Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths.
Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and
Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.
A small dairy is attached to the premises.
Mrs. MARIA B. DE REMEDIOS,
Proprietress.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1891. [277]

Mails.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1892. [216]

Mails.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).
CAPITAL, TARISS 600,000.....\$233,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., Lo YUK MOON, Esq.,
Lau Tso SHUN, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO AMEL.
MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the
world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1890. [1292]

Mails.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.
THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive
Visitors.
The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Rooms, and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.
The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in ex-
perienced hands.
Wines, Spirits, Milk Liquors, etc., of the best
quality only.
A. F. DE ROZARIO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [4047]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.
Under the distinguished patronage of
His Excellency the Governor Sir GEORGE
WILLIAM DES VOEUX, K.C.M.G.
MADAME PATEY,
AND
HER CONCERT PARTY.
GOOD FRIDAY.
Owing to the postponement of the *Trojan*, till
Saturday, MADAME PATEY has been
requested to give a performance of
HANDEL'S "MESSIAH,"
on the evening of
GOOD FRIDAY, the 27th March,
when she will be assisted by several Lady
and Gentlemen Amateurs who have kindly volun-
teered their services.
POPULAR PRICES.
Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2.00
Back Seats.....1.00
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price to
the Back Seats.
Doors Open at 8.30. Concert to commence
at 9 o'clock.
Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.,
W. H. POOLE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1891. [485]

Amusements.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB.
The above Club will give
A PERFORMANCE
ON
MONDAY, the 30th March,
AND
TUESDAY, the 31st March,
When will be produced an Original Comedy by
James Albery, entitled:—
"T. W. O. R. O. S. E. S."
By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel CHATER
and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will perform
during the Evening.
Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Monday, March
23rd, at 11 A.M. Price, 2s and 1s.
Doors open 8.30. Performance to commence
at 9 o'clock.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1891. [432]

Amusements.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
INVESTED FUNDS.....\$7,000,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME.....\$ 900,000 Stg.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:
R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.,
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.,
F. H. BELL, Esq.,
NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.
W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.
AGENCIES:
Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co.
Chefoo—Messrs. Cornhill & Co.
Fookow—Messrs. Philips, Phipps & Co.
Hankow—W. F. Sharp, Esq.
Kobe—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.
Newchwang—Messrs. Bandinel & Co.
Ningbo—Messrs. Kaitau & Co.
Peking—Dr. Dudgeon, Medical Officer.
Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co.
Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.
The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish
Office, well-known throughout India and the
East, and has acquired a marked character for
sound and liberal management.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong,
Standard Life Office.
92-5

Amusements.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE Fourth Ordinary Half-yearly MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at
the Company's Office, No. 9, Queen's
Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st March,
1891, at 4.15 of the clock in the afternoon, for
the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit,
passing resolutions to alter the Articles of
Association by striking out paragraph 2 of
Article 6, and paragraph 5 of Article 14, and to
authorize the Directors to increase the Capital of
the Company by the issue of 60,000 New Shares
of \$1 each. Further, to authorize the Share-
holders to further increase its Capital from time to
time to such amount as may be deemed expedient.
A Resolution will also be proposed authorizing the
Directors to abandon or otherwise dispose of the
Sunghee Dua Samanum property.
By Order of the Board,
A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1891. [438]

Amusements.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are
requested to furnish the Undersigned with a
List of their Contributions for the year ending
31st December, 1890, in order that the Distribu-
tion of Bonus may be arranged. Returns not
forwarded prior to the day of March 25th, 1891,
will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or
Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891. [372]

Amusements.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company
will be CLOSED at the HEAD OFFICE,
SINGAPORE, from the 11th to 26th March next,
both days inclusive.
ROBT. BAIRD,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1891. [346]

Amusements.

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF
HONGKONG.
IN 22 contracts for SHARES of the Bank of
China, Japan and the Straits (late Trust
and Loan Company of China, Japan and the
Straits) maturing on 25th inst.
For the convenience of the concerned the
Committee of the above Association have
appointed SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, as a
Special Selling Day for the NEW ISSUE.
W. H. YOUNG,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1891. [457]

Amusements.

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [458]

Intimations.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF
the SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel,
TO-MORROW, the 26th day of March,
1891, at 2.30 p.m. in the Afternoon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors,
and a Statement of Accounts to the 30th day of
September, 1890.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th inst. to the 26th
inst., both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
K. A. STEVENS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1891. [406]

Intimations.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Com-
pany will be held at the Hongkong Hotel,
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, at 2.45
o'clock p.m., TO-MORROW, the 26th day
of March, 1891, for the purpose of considering,
and if approved of passing, the following Special
Resolution:—
That the Capital of the Balmoral Gold Mining
Company, Limited, be increased from
\$180,000 to \$225,000 by the creation of
Four Thousand and Five Hundred New
Shares of \$10 each to be fully paid up.
And that such New Shares be issued upon
such terms and conditions and generally
with such rights and privileges as shall
be resolved upon or directed at the Meet-
ing, and if no direction be given, as the
Directors shall determine.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
K. A. STEVENS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1891. [407]

Intimations.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA
SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE FIFTH Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the Company's Office,
No. 9, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 31st
March, 1891, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the Directors, together
with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th Sep-
tember, 1890.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th instant,
both days inclusive.
A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1891. [437]

Intimations.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA
SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY MEETING of the
above Company will be held at the Regis-
tered Office of the Company, No. 9, Queen's
Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st March,
1891, at 4.15 of the clock in the afternoon, for
the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit,
passing resolutions to alter the Articles of
Association by striking out paragraph 2 of
Article 6, and paragraph 5 of Article 14, and to
authorize the Directors to increase the Capital of
the Company by the issue of 60,000 New Shares
of \$1 each. Further, to authorize the Share-
holders to further increase its Capital from time to
time to such amount as may be deemed expedient.
A Resolution will also be proposed authorizing the
Directors to abandon or otherwise dispose of the
Sunghee Dua Samanum property.
By Order of the Board,
A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1891. [438]

Intimations.

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.
THE New Steam Winder and Enamelled Dial
WATERBURY WATCH.
SERIES I.—For Gentlemen, or large size.
SERIES L.—For Ladies, or small size.
Watches in less than a dozen turns;
Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with
all the latest improvements. A
perfect and unrivalled timekeeper;
reliable, durable and accurate,
and also
SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The
best form of the original Waterbury; offered at
the reduced price of \$2.70 each.
Orders from Overseas to be accompanied
by remittance for cost.
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents in Japan, China,
Korea, Hongkong & Macao.
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1890. [1189]

Intimations.

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,
No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,
Opposite Central Police Station.
CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE
BOARD EXAMINATIONS.
Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"
And an "Arithmetic" for Engineers, &c.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [246]

Intimations.

I took Cold.
I took Sick.
I TOOK
SCOTT'S
EMULSION
I take My Meals.
I take My Rest.
AND I AM ABLE ENOUGH TO TAKE
ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON,
getting fat too, for SCOTT'S
Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil
and Hypophosphites of Lime and
Soda not only cures my Incon-
venient Consumption, BUT BUILT
ME UP, and is NOW PUTTING
FLESH ON MY BONES.
AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY, I
TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK.
SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW.
SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERFUL
DAILY. THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERING
AS I WAS, TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by all Chemists.
SCOTT & BOWNE LIMITED,
47 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China:
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED).
Hongkong, 10th December, 1890.

Intimations.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company
will be CLOSED at the HEAD OFFICE,
SINGAPORE, from the 11th to 26th March next,
both days inclusive.
ROBT. BAIRD,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1891. [346]

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [458]

Intimations.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBON-
NAGES DU TONKIN.
SOCIETE ANONYME, WITH A
CAPITAL OFFRANCS 4,000,000.
ISSUE, authorized by the Shareholders,
6,000 DEBENTURES of \$100 each,
making a sum of \$600,000.
There have been issued 3,500 Bonds of \$100
each, making a sum of \$350,000.
Applications will now be received for the
issue of the Balance of 2,500 Bonds of \$100
each, making a sum of \$250,000.
The Debentures are payable on the 30th
September, 1895, or on such earlier day as the
principal monies thereby secured shall become
payable, in accordance with the conditions
endorsed thereon. A Form of the Debenture
can be seen at the Branch Office of the Company
at Hongkong.
The Debentures will be issued at par for sums
of \$100 each, and will carry interest from the
1st day of April, 1891, at the rate of 3 per cent.
per annum, payable half-yearly on the 30th
September, and the 31st March in each year, at
the Head Office at Hongkong or at the Branch
Office of the Company at Hongkong, upon
presentation of Coupons annexed to the Deben-
tures.
The Property of the Company has been con-
veyed to the Honourable CARMELO PAUL
CARRE as a Trustee for securing the Payment
of the Principal Monies and Interest payable in
respect of the Debentures.
The sum of \$100 must be paid for each Deben-
ture on allotment.
Failure to pay the sum due on allotment will
render the allotment liable to Cancellation.
Forms of Application may be obtained at the
Branch Office of the Company at Hongkong.
Applications will CLOSE on SATURDAY,
the 28th March, 1891, at Noon.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
CARLO GEORG,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1891. [464]

Intimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
HONGKONG DERBY, 1892.
THE WEIGHTS for the above RACE will
be weight for inches, not 10st. 10lb. as
heretofore.
E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1891. [443]

Intimations.

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [448]

Intimations.

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.
MR WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly
assistant to Dr. DOUGLAS),
HAS REMOVED
TO THE MARINE HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(next to the Telegraph Companies).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1891. [395]

Intimations.

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [432]

Intimations.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents in Japan, China,
Korea, Hongkong & Macao.
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1890. [1189]

Intimations.

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,
No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,
Opposite Central Police Station.
CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE
BOARD EXAMINATIONS.
Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"
And an "Arithmetic" for Engineers, &c.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [246]

Intimations.

I took Cold.
I took Sick.
I TOOK
SCOTT'S
EMULSION
I take My Meals.
I take My Rest.
AND I AM ABLE ENOUGH TO TAKE
ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON,
getting fat too, for SCOTT'S
Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil
and Hypophosphites of Lime and
Soda not only cures my Incon-
venient Consumption, BUT BUILT
ME UP, and is NOW PUTTING
FLESH ON MY BONES.
AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY, I
TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK.
SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW.
SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERFUL
DAILY. THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERING
AS I WAS, TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by all Chemists.
SCOTT & BOWNE LIMITED,
47 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China:
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED).
Hongkong, 10th December, 1890.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [458]

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

A MILITARY PROPHECY.

His lordship is also entirely wrong. In his estimate of the Chinese as soldiers, as he says they possess every military virtue, are stolidly indifferent to death, and capable of inexhaustible endurance. Greater nonsense was never seen in print. The Chinese are undoubtedly brave, and when well led will seldom go back; but they are not amenable to strict discipline, they are easily driven into a panic, their alleged extraordinary endurance is a myth, their physical weakness would never stand against a rush with the bayonet of a foreign army, they do not possess one iota of what Englishmen call dash and Frenchmen *élan*, and they don't like fighting and wouldn't be soldiers if they could be anything else. Add to all this, with the exception of the case of Li Hung-chang's foreign-drilled contingent in Chihli and a few detachments on the Mongolian frontier, China has no

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The monthly smoking concert of the Garrison Staff was held last evening (18th inst.) in their commodious rooms, Queen's Road. The readings, recitations, songs and musical selections were carried out with their usual zest, to the accompaniment of a piano and two violins. Mr. Reed favoured the company with a solo on the bagpipes which was fully appreciated and a reading given by Serg. Major Meredith was received with loud applause. The usual toasts having been honoured, the concert was brought to a close with the national anthem.

As provided with regard to my, and the Chinese Government's, orders, the Chinese Government has no objection to the orders from the Taotal, as the British Government takes no interest in the matter, and the Taotal can be as obstructive as he likes. The Chinese at Chungking are equally indifferent, now that they know that steamers are not coming. Our correspondent adds that the whole of the places in the universe question the Taotal. The steamer company P. Sir John Walsingham has confessed to reason to be proud of his Convention; but having negotiated it and got it ratified, the least he could have done was to preserve his interest in it until the port was actually opened. He obviously does not consider what a bad effect his indifference must have upon the Chinese. Perhaps the report is true that Sir John has just paid a visit to Hart for not assisting him in getting the Upper Yangtze opened to steamers. It is the Customs now who are most anxious to see foreign trade flourish at Chungking; and Sir John does not propose to exert himself to gratify the Inspector General.

instance of the men whom a familiar acquaintance with the Chinese language and literature had made more Chinese than the Chinese themselves. When he retired from active service and sank gracefully into the lettered ease of a professorship, he was not a far cry from the man who survives his dangerous participation in the relations between England and China unwounded and removed but there is reason to fear that he still comes out of his retirement from time to time to exercise a maleficent influence on the counsels of the Chinese department at the Foreign Office and when we remember how strenuously he had opposed, when he was Minister, every consultation of the official who ventured to break out of the policy of isolationism, we can hardly find it credible that his incautious remarks are quite credible that his advice has helped to induce the retrograde step that has now been taken. Sir Thomas Wade had heartily detested Mr. Alabaster because he held his own against the Chinese; and he must be delighted by, if he did not arrange for, the alteration which finally deprives Mr. Alabaster of the merited goal of his ambition, the consular-generalship at Shanghai. To Sir Thomas Wade we owe it, we are told, that Mr. Alabaster is not to be sent to the highest or higher position. It is certain that in the case of Sir Thomas "the evil that men do lives after them." We do not know enough yet to say, definitely that it is to Sir Thomas Wade that we owe this grave mistake; but it is at any rate true that so of the thing that he would have recommended.

THE LOSS OF THE "NANZING."

The *Nanxing*, which went ashore about 8 a.m. at the sixth instance, on one of the seven islands situated about 10 miles from this port, will, we now hear, become a total loss. The Dock Company's tug *Pilot-Fish*, Captain Stophus, has brought in 1,200 bales of hemp out of the 3,000 bales on board, and there is every hope of saving the rest of the hemp, but the cargo of sugar, stowed in the fore-hold, is, of course, a total loss. There were eight European passengers on board the *Nanxing* besides 125 Chinese, all of whom, with the exception one Chinaman who was drowned, were saved. These were brought to Hongkong from the accident on which they were landed shortly after the wreck, and whither they appear to have had rather an unpleasant time of it owing to provisions run short, and through exposure to the fog and mist which prevailed for many hours. All the passengers speak most highly of the conduct of Captain Hogg, his officers and engineers, who spared no pains to make the situation as agreeable as circumstances would permit. In a large measure it was owing to the calmness and presence of mind of the Captain that the general panic was averted. The Chinaman was drowned owing to one of the boat's, which was overcrowded, capsizing when the passengers were being landed on the rocks; there being a heavy swell rolling in at the time. The usual Marine Corps of Inquiry will be held in the course of a few days, and the ship, as the shells, will it is said, be put up to auction.

put up with the petty annoyances incidental upon a stay at this—which should really be the first and best hotel in the East—is

THE "NANZING" AND THE NAVAL
AUTHORITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR—I must again ask you for space in your columns to call attention to the ill-considered way in which N. Y. Affairs are conducted in this country.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1897.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR.—I quite agree with Mr. Gaskell, for I am

of the opinion that for such a large hotel there is not another extant (which is so badly managed as the Hongkong Hotel). In the first place the

As they might be, and as patrons of the hoteliers have a full right to expect, and as general clearance in this department would be appreciated by the customers. As for the Rotisserie—the universal complaint is that, after spending seventy or eighty cents there, one goes away as empty as one went in. The bill of fare is a

"misery," and this should not be the case where meat, poultry and game are all so cheap. As a matter of fact the usual orders of the day are chops and steaks and steaks and chops, messed up in about ten different ways, and

a lot of cold stuff from the hotel, which of course may or may not be the proper way of utilizing the surplus. This is not the way Mr. Tucker ran the Adelphi Shades in Liverpool—but I am forgetting we are now in Hongkong.

Yours truly,

GROWLER.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1891.
[We publish "Growler's" complaint for what it

may be worth, but there are statements in his communication that exception should be taken to, viz: the conduct of the "boys" behind the bar, and his having failed to extract his eighty cents' worth from the Rosierette. The first is, in our opinion, unfair, and the latter, well, does not evince the possession of any great amount of cunning on "Greely's" part.—
Ed., N. E. Telegraph.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

The seventh ordinary meeting of Shareholders in the above named Company was held at Messrs. Russell & Co's office, Praya Central, this afternoon (23rd inst.) for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers, declaring a dividend, and electing a consulting committee and Auditors. There were present—Messrs. W. H. Forbes (Chairman), D. Gilles, J. S. Moore, R. E. Davis, S. C. Brown, J. C. Swann, C. W. Davis, J. Taylor and R. Shewan (Secretary).

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts handed in by your hands for some time past; may, if you have no objection, be here taken as read. There is little that I have to add to it of interest. The result of the year's work is a very satisfactory one; our debts to the Bank is being gradually reduced, and it is our constant aim as we are doing without any undue

CORRESPONDENCE

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by
Correspondents in this column).

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.'
 "DEAR SIR,—As a resident in the Hongkong Hotel I consider Mr. Gaskell has earned the right to be heard in regard to the matter of attention to the want of management of that establishment, and I certainly think that the Directors, through their Secretary, have not improved their position by the communication which appeared in your last night's issue. That the very deepest dissatisfaction prevails among the Hotel staff is a fact which I think it is not known to the Directors. It ought to be unpleasantly, if not rather deaf or blind. Mr. Lyall says that, "so far as Mr. Tucker is concerned, there is no foundation, in fact, for the charge made by Mr. Gaskell," well, if so, this only con-

MARRIAGES.

At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., THOMAS WM. BOWEN to JESSIE HOLMES.

On March 21st, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Right Rev. J. S. Burdon, D.D., Bishop of Victoria, Captain F. D. GORDARD, of Douglas Steamship Co.'s steamer *Namoa*, to MARIAN ALICE, only daughter of Alfred Jordan, Esq., Worcester.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1891.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

JOHN STUART MILL, who knew the world well, is responsible for the saying that the man who only knows his own side of a case, knows little of that. That appeared to be the position occupied by Governor Sir Vaux in the debate in the Legislative Council last Thursday on the vexed question of the Military Contribution. And yet the actual point in dispute between his Excellency and the unofficial members was simplicity itself. A demand was made by the Secretary of State over a year ago, that an additional sum of £20,000 should be added to this colony's annual military contribution, on the ground that political necessities required the strengthening of our garrison by a new regiment, being added to our present forces. It was on the distinct and definite promise that these additional troops would be forthcoming, and for no other reason, and on no other grounds, that the extra vote of £20,000 was agreed to. The new regiment has not arrived, nor has any satisfactory explanation been given for its non-arrival, and therefore the unofficial members very properly have declined to tamely acquiesce in the tax-payers of Hongkong being deliberately victimised by the unscrupulous rapacity of the War Office, the lamentable supineness of Lord Knutsford, and the much-to-be-deplored obliquity of his moral vision which has placed Governor Sir Vaux in his present untenable position. This is the whole matter in a nutshell; the question of the justice or injustice of an increased military contribution was not properly before the Council for discussion; all that ought to have been considered was whether or not a binding contract had been entered into between the Imperial Government and this colony and if the conditions of the same had been strictly carried out by both contracting parties. It is admitted that the Imperial authorities have utterly failed to cement their promise by fulfillment; and consequently it must be apparent to every right-thinking man that the original arrangement both in law and justice falls through and becomes null and void. But this is not Governor Sir Vaux's idea of fair-play and the sacred character of official promises; he raised an entirely false issue which it was most irregular to discuss, and by the numerical force of the official phalanx arbitrarily and without a shadow of right or justice on his side forces the vote through the Council, extorting from the tax-payers the large sum of £20,000 for which they get absolutely no return. Nothing more shameful has ever blackened the official records of this colony, and that is the universal opinion of all classes in Hongkong; the select army of toadies and crawlers to an effete officialdom alone excepted.

But even on his own conveniently appropriated quicksand base of contention, the Governor's arguments are either those of a school-boy or of an official bigot. We regret we can find no reasonable ground whatever to qualify this allegation. Perhaps his Excellency means well for those whose interests he is paid so handsomely to protect and conserve! Perhaps he doesn't! Who shall say? We can only judge of him by his actions, and that we shall do fearlessly and impartially, on this and on every other subject affecting the rights of our fellow citizens and the future welfare of Hongkong. His Excellency's claims to consideration in this colony are clearly set out in the second sentence of his speech last Thursday. He practically said that the Imperial Government had made a mistake in giving any reasons for the additional demand on our already notoriously depleted exchequer in reference to this military bugbear. If this is Sir WILLIAM Sir Vaux's conception of his duty to a free British colony, the rejoicing that he is unable to serve the remainder of his term will be universal—always excepting that class who languish after official patronage. The Governor of Hongkong in these days of advancing freedom must be the friend and supporter of the colony's rights—not the mere creature of a crowd of political schemers in Downing Street. We have said that the only question really at issue between the Government and the unofficial members was a simple matter of contract, and no argument can possibly shake our contention; but his Excellency tried his no doubt experienced hand at "ringing the changes," and he made a feeble show. He contended that the question in dispute depended on two answers—namely:—Having regard to the relative interest of the Mother Country and the Colony in the object of the expenditure, is the proportion we are now asked to pay, even with the additional contribution, greater than we ought to pay for this Imperial protection?—and, is the amount we are asked to pay greater than we are able to pay without serious injury to our prosperity? Both these questions were quite outside the real matter at issue, but so far as we are concerned we have no hesitation in answering the first in the affirmative and the second in the negative. In 1863 it is just possible that Hongkong may have required military protection for local interests, to-day to talk of any such

necessity against Chinese rioters is absolute nonsense, as our powerful Police force is quite sufficient to ensure good order throughout the Island. Any other defence that is against Foreign Powers with whom it may suit Great Britain to go to war for Imperial reasons, has nothing to do with Hongkong. We have no voice in deciding any such war, we gain nothing by whatever success may be gained, we get no additional protection but have to run risks which are not of our making, and yet we are coolly asked to pay for soldiers whose sole mission here is to defend what are called Imperial rights. And nobody in his right mind would for a moment attempt to argue that a garrison numbering about twenty-six hundred troops, including the promised reinforcements which have not come, could for a single day defend Hongkong against the fleets of either France or Russia, or both combined—our defence is in the Royal Navy and in that alone. In our opinion Hongkong should not be called upon to pay a single cent for military protection which her own local interests do not require; and further, we consider that the financial position of the colony is such that even were we willing, the payment of this extra imposition would seriously handicap our resources. Governor Sir Vaux admits that it might become a hardship by and by; we say it is a grievous hardship now, looking at the general stagnation of trade and the wholesale poverty which prevails everywhere, and we challenge him to deny it. His Excellency likewise admits that when this increased vote was originally granted the increase of troops was put in the foreground, and that it was on the strength of the promised increase the additional amount was passed; and yet he said, and we can only assume that he meant what he said, that the failure of the promise had nothing to do with the question whether the extra £20,000 should be voted or not. Comment on such an argument as this would be insulting the intelligence of our readers, and when his Excellency vehemently expresses the opinion that we are morally bound to pay British tax-payers for the military protection of what are purely British interests, we feel inclined to go outside and weep copiously.

The observations of the Hon. P. RYRIE were, as usual in all affairs concerning the welfare of Hongkong and its social and commercial prosperity, to the point and admirable in every way. His reference to the important fact that all public works in progress had been suspended by a special telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State, left the Governor completely stranded high and dry on his absurd argument as to the colony's imaginary elastic resources. And the venerable unofficial member struck the right key of public opinion when he stated that it was intended to call a meeting of the inhabitants of the colony so that they should have some say in a matter which concerned them so closely. The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD has never spoken so well as on this occasion; his remarks were moderate and in good taste, and his arguments close, incisive and practical. His quotations from official despatches showed the deliberate fraud the Imperial Government had committed Governor Sir Vaux to perpetrate on the tax-payers who pay him £32,000 per annum for protecting their interests, and although the truth of these assertions could not be disputed or called in question, his Excellency had the meanness to insinuate that the hon. member was not speaking the truth and that he had indulged in "heroics." Even Sir GEORGE BOWEN, and that is as near purgatory as we can go, never played the game lower down.

We have hitherto given Governor Sir Vaux credit for being a painstaking and well-meaning man, enlightened and liberal (almost radical) in his views, thoroughly independent and quite beyond the pale of outside influences. His Excellency's course of action in this Military Contribution scandal has shattered our idol, and strongly suggests that various causes, such as ambition, temper, self-interest, dogmatism, and so on, frequently seduce the most sane and well-meaning of men to speak like the mad fool. Our Governor has always been addicted to the *causette loggendi*, but that is an idiosyncrasy that could easily be condoned were we not constantly being brought face to face with the ugly suggestion that Hongkong has for a ruler a foolish man who doesn't even know his own foolish business. His method of drawing utterly irrational and absurd conclusions from wholly imaginary facts, as in the matter now under discussion, is a kind of logic that has yet to be recognised amongst men of intelligence. But nevertheless we recognise that his Excellency is a man of intelligence, and must admit that his official career has hitherto been brilliant; he has, in fact, exemplified the proverb that the average man is made up of intelligence and prejudice—but mostly of prejudice. On any other conclusion we quite fail to fathom the policy so vigorously pursued by Sir WILLIAM Sir Vaux against what he must have known was the united strength of public opinion in the colony; and regret to have to remind his Excellency that the government of British colonies now-a-days by persons of mediocre abilities or doubtful motives, even although acting for the Colonial Office, is inconsistent with the progressive aspirations of the advanced age in which we live. And although the spirit of justice and fair-play and common honesty in our island home may not be strong enough to prevent those struggling for the right from occasionally getting "left" by a bigoted die-hard and there are several back-sliders in high places—there is a strong feeling amongst the masses that a flagrant injustice is being done, and the *vox populi* will surely be heard. And who can blame them? Notwithstanding the Governor's wholly

unsupported statements as to our satisfactory financial position, etc., etc., any increased taxation on an already over-taxed community cannot be so disguised as to keep its existence unseen; the hard-working public may not see the tax collector, but their sadly diminished incomes will feel the effect of the extra demands which this increased military "squeeze" is certain to necessitate.

The additional vote of £20,000 has been forced through the Council solely by the official element, who went like lambs to the slaughter against the loudly expressed desire of the whole of Hongkong. And yet it is only a few months since the Hongkong rate-payers, by their representatives in Council, recommended a material increase of salary to these servants of—well, we don't know who they are supposed to serve, but we are taxed to pay their salaries. The passing of this vote renders the proposed liberal treatment of our official employees an impossibility, and Mr. T. H. WHITEHEAD has therefore given notice that at to-day's meeting of Council he will propose—

"That in consequence of the enhanced Military Contribution still demanded by the Imperial Government this Colony is not in a position to pay the increased salaries recently recommended by the unofficial members, and that the Secretary of State be requested by telegram to withhold his sanction."

This is taking the bull by the horns with a vengeance, but the member for the Chamber of Commerce is more than justified in his action. When this recommendation was made to the Secretary of State the colony was fairly prosperous, and the promised new regiment would have materially aided in keeping local business going. Things have changed; the fifteen hundred additional men have not come here as consumers and factors in our daily life, and trade is stagnant and poverty wide-spread. The Imperial Government has deliberately broken its promise, a vote of £20,000 for which no *quid pro quo* has been received has been passed in the Legislative Council by a purely official vote, and therefore the officials who are responsible for this cannot wonder if the colony objects to a fairness and liberality that are entirely one-sided.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Chinese Times* announces that Senator H. W. Blair, of Manchester, N.H., has been appointed U. S. Minister to China.

For returning from banishment Chan Ayau, 41, a bricklayer, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. Wise yesterday morning.

TELEGRAPHIC news has been received from Korea of the death, at Seoul, on the 8th inst., of Major Kwakka Yehienke, the newly-appointed Japanese Minister to Korea.

The general health of the population of Macao has been greatly improved since the advent of the long looked for and much needed rains that have fallen there during the past week.

At a meeting of Englishmen held at the Shanghai Club on the 19th inst. it was proposed "That the English residents of Shanghai give a ball at the Shanghai Club on St. George's Day, the 23rd proximo." The resolution was carried *unanimously*.

THE *Hu-pao* announces that the Tribute Rice (Tael), China, arrived at Shanghai some days ago. The Customs Tread and the Intendant of Coast Defence have effected the usual sacrifice to the God of the Sea, and the first junks with tribute rice have started for the north.

We learn that the plans of the Trans-Siberian railway are now about completed. It was the original intention of the authorities to have spread the task of construction of the line over a period of ten years; but it has now been decided to finish it within three years.

We note that preparations are being made at the Harbour Office for the holding of a public signal similar to those exhibited at the Observatory. The signals, we understand, will be hoisted on the Harbour Office flagstaff simultaneously, or a couple of minutes after, warnings given at Kowloon Point.

It is worthy of comment that at the public meeting held in Singapore to protest against the outrageous Military Contribution, the whole of the speakers were enthusiastically applauded excepting one. That one was Mr. H. M. Bocher, of Penang, notoriously, whose remarks appear to have been received in solemn silence. The Directors of the Penang Company, ought to be proud of their protégé.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs at Chinkiang, and as a means of over-riding the rowdies, the British Consul at that port has thought it advisable to send for a man-of-war, and in consequence, H.M.S. *Zinnel* left Shanghai on the 20th inst. for the protection of the foreigners at Chinkiang. A Shanghai paper reports that the *Kiangling* arrived there on the 20th inst. having left Chinkiang on Thursday afternoon, when all appeared to be quiet there, and the people on board had not heard of anything likely to cause a disturbance.

THUS the *Hu-pao*:—"Two lads, from two different villages in Kwangtung quarrelled at a market place and had a fight. Several adults joined in, and a general scrimmage ensued. The headmen of the two villages held a council of war and agreed to settle the dispute by force of arms. On the appointed day the rival villagers met, drawn up in battle array headed by huge banners. Swords, spears, and firearms were freely handled. Both sides fought closed on them, and only parted when night closed on them. There were many killed and wounded on both sides, and quiet has not yet been restored. The magistrate has sent down a guard to keep order." And let us hope to bury the dead.

CUSTOMS officers searching for opium on board the *Fairy* on her trip up to Canton on the 23rd inst. upon the novel device of a Chinaman. The passenger in question was, noticed sitting next to a port-hole in the tween-deck, his hands holding the end of a piece of rope, which was passed through the port. The officer seized the rope and made the Chinaman assist him in pulling to the surface, what turned out to be ten pounds of opium, equal to almost half a chest, which had been placed in a bag and dropped overboard, and such time as the Customs had made their search. We understand the opium was confiscated, and the Chinaman allowed to proceed on his way.

A C. LINDON occurred at the Woosung bar soon after 3 p.m. on the 17th inst. between the *Koh-Maru*, inward bound from Japan, and the O. S. S. steamer *Telmacher* going out. The *Koh-Maru* was damaged about the bows, the bows of the *Telmacher* going through her plates just below the port hawse pipe, and she also lost her anchor and some of her rail. The *Telmacher* was more seriously damaged and put back to Shanghai for repairs. The case will be submitted to arbitration before Captain J. P. Roberts and Captain Stewart of the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Oriental*.

We know now that we have not to blame Mr. Howard for the arrangements which prevent Mr. Alabaster's coming to Shanghai as Consul-General, says the *N. C. Daily News*, but he is to be thanked for suggesting the elevation of the Consul at Canton, and the conversion of Mr. Alabaster into Consul-General there. We heartily congratulate Mr. Alabaster on the promotion, and Canton on a change that ensures Mr. Alabaster's remaining there for the present, but there is universal regret in Shanghai that he is not to succeed Mr. Hughes. If we could only hear that Mr. Alabaster were appointed British Minister, we should all rejoice; but the Foreign Office does not want another Sir Harry Parkes; more pliable representatives suit it better.

This is how the *Hu-pao* lets its imagination run riot over the following incident. A mill outside the Wuchang city, was the scene of a terrible fight between two water buffaloes. The cause of disagreement is not known, but the fury was something awful. Several watchers busied went down before their impetuous and blind charges, and as they rolled about with horns interlocked they levelled everything round about them for the space of many yards. For hours they kept up their tremendous struggle until some one suggested a burning torch as a means of separating them. A quantity of torches were lighted and thrust between their noses. The effect was magical, and they soon cooled down. It has since been reported that the cause was a lady buffalo at the bottom of the trouble.

THE members of Madame Patey's Concert Party met with another enthusiastic reception at the City Hall last night (22nd inst.), and we regret that lack of space prevents us from giving a detailed criticism of the entertainment. Needless to say, the artists who form this select company have firmly established themselves in the highest favor of those members of the community who love music for music's own sake. If we were to select any item from the programme for even passing notice, they would be "There is a Green Hill far away" by Madame Patey, "Ave Maria" by Miss Rossow, and the flute solo of Mr. Lemmon. The whole programme was carried through in the usual brilliant style of the company, with the exception of the final quartette which, to put it mildly, was sadly bungled owing to Mr. Robinson having a deceptive knowledge of the range of his own voice. We are glad to see that Madame Patey intends to produce Handel's "Messiah" on Friday next, with the promised assistance of several amateurs.

THE *Japan Herald* contains the following on Tsujimura Kuratoro, alias Watanabe, who was recently arrested for having escaped from prison while undergoing a life sentence. He was an employee of the Goto branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Nagasaki, and embezzled about yen 80 as a result of a profligate life. However, he was immediately detected, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in accordance with the old law. He managed to effect his escape in July, 1884, from the convict settlement at Mike, and for a time by robbing and stealing he gained a living. After a time he changed his name, and proceeding to Tokio entered the Tokio Law School, from which he graduated, and passed his examination for an appointment to a judgeship, being previously sent to a post on probation. In 1887 and 1888 he took up a position at Fukurye, being appointed a full judge in September the same year. Some inkling of his past life coming to light, he was spoken of as the robber judge, which coming to the ears of the police, an inspector who was acquainted with the circumstances connected with his previous arrest, was despatched to the place, and recognizing him as the escaped convict, immediately arrested him and conveyed him to Nagasaki.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)
March 23rd.

LAU TIT LAM v. SORABJEE JORABJEE BHABA.
This was an action in which the plaintiff asked for an injunction against the erection of a public latrine by the defendant.

Mr. Pollock, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Ho Wyson, appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Pollock said the plaintiff was the owner and occupier of a house, No. 5, Tung Shing Lane, and he asked for an injunction restraining the defendant from erecting a public latrine on land recently occupied by houses Nos. 1 and 3, Tung Shing Lane. The circumstances of the case were that the plaintiff was a trader, having a shop at No. 73, Bonham Strand, and residing at No. 5, Tung Shing Lane. The defendant was a public latrine, and he also erected a public latrine on the plaintiff's premises. The defendant, in his answer, says the latrine will be kept according to regulations laid down, and he denies that it will depreciate the value of the premises. The plaintiff alleges that a nuisance will be caused to him, and also that the defendant is wrongfully putting his premises, to such a use, as to depreciate the market value of his property. In answer to the present it was not necessary to prove that there would be danger to life, but just sufficient to prove that the erection of a latrine would interfere with the ordinary comfort of human existence. They contended that absolutely the worst place had been selected.

His lordship asked if the latrine, being erected with the sanction of the Sanitary Board or the Government, or by the defendant for his own particular interest, and he said—

Mr. Pollock said the defendant was erecting it for his own benefit, and he said—

Dr. Ho Kai said it was being erected for a public benefit, and he said—

Mr. Pollock contended it would be to the plaintiff's nuisance and would depreciate the property of plaintiff. The walls of the latrine had been run up to some height, but during the last few days the work had been stopped.

Mr. R. K. Leigh, civil engineer and architect, said he had visited Tung Shing Lane, which runs south from Wellington Street. He had measured the length of the houses opening on to it, from which he made the plan produced. The approach to it was up a stone stair which led into a passage five feet wide. The lane was 5½ feet long, 1½ feet wide at the northern end, and 1½ feet 3 inches at the other. There was no other entrance to the lane except by the narrow way. The houses in the lane were three and five stories. The latrine had been partly built, one wall being 15 feet high and a cross-wall about 8 feet in height. The area of the latrine inside the walls was eight hundred square feet. The distance from the plaintiff's nearest window was 3 feet 6 inches. He had seen the plan of the proposed latrine. On the ground floor was provided five urinal pans each two feet high. Persons passing by the door of the latrine, and persons living opposite, would have an uninterrupted view into the latrine. There was also provision made for the erection of forty closets on each floor. There were four large ventilators provided to ventilate the lower floor through the upper floor, terminating in one lantern. There were also two 7 inch ventilators close to the back wall, which came out just against the roof, and another 4 inch vent on the N.E. corner. The latrine was just about on a level with the upper floor windows of the plaintiff's house, from which it was distant 2½ feet. The gases would go all through the lane. The latrine was certainly not in a good situation and was not suitable, because it was enclosed by one door and three small windows on the ground floor, one of the latter opened into the urinal and the other two into the staircase, so that the air admitted through the latter would ascend up the staircase, leaving the ground floor without sufficient ventilation. The latrine would have the effect of depreciating all the property in the lane. The percentage of depreciation would almost be fifty per cent. He had had no interest in the building of the houses.

Cross-examined—He knew several privately owned latrines. He was certainly of opinion that property would be depreciated by the existence of a latrine. By experience he knew people objected to residing near a latrine. He could not give an instance where property had depreciated through the existence of a latrine. He knew the public latrine in the Tung Mun Lane, approached from the Praya. He would say that the property in proximity thereto had depreciated in value.

By his lordship—There was no arrangement for drainage, except by surface channels leading to the street. Surgeon-Major F. E. Barrow, Army Medical Staff, said as an Army officer he had been in the habit of inspecting drainage arrangements of barracks. He had inspected Tung Shing Lane on two occasions and had seen the latrine which was partially erected. He did not think a more unsuitable site for a latrine could have been selected. Most probably the existence of such a latrine would effect the health of the inhabitants in the lane. He was of opinion that noxious vapours would enter the plaintiff's house, particularly during the hot months. He never knew of a public latrine being erected on a site surrounded by houses.

Cross-examined—He was not acquainted with public latrines in the Colony. He had had some experience of Chinese houses and was of opinion that a latrine should have thorough ventilation in every direction.

By his lordship—Do not think that any attention would render the latrine perfectly free from being injurious to health.

At this stage the court adjourned.

March 24th.

LEUNG KIT LUM v. S. J. BHABA.

This case was resumed this morning. Mr. Pollock, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Ho Wyson, was for the defendant.

The evidence of the plaintiff and several of the residents in the lane was then taken, all of whom objected to the erection of a latrine.

Dr. Ho Kai said if it could be shown that the nuisance was irretrievable and that it tended to depreciate the property and was injurious to the health of the inhabitants the Court might grant an injunction, but the Court must first be thoroughly satisfied that such a nuisance would be caused, and that the plaintiff would be injured to health and property. The plaintiff had called witnesses to prove that if the latrine were erected injury to the inhabitants would result, but nothing had been established. Scientific witnesses had stated in their opinion if the latrine was erected it would be injurious to the health of the neighbourhood, but that was only an opinion. The nuisance did not exist at present and the only point was the danger to be apprehended, a danger which so far existed only in the minds of the witnesses. The plaintiff had not proved that there was any real danger to health, neither was there any evidence as to depreciation of property.

Mr. Leigh had said that in his opinion the property would be depreciated, but he had not been able to mention an instance in which such a thing had occurred. No one perhaps would like a latrine put up next door to them, but it was one thing to dislike such a place and another to show that the nuisance was so injurious as to require an injunction to prevent its erection.

S. J. Bhaba, cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, said there would be no doubt be a slight depreciation in the surrounding property caused by the erection of the latrine. There would be a depreciation of fifteen to twenty per cent. If he was in the plaintiff's position he would object to the erection of a latrine next door to his house.

His lordship, addressing Dr. Ho Kai, said he thought it was useless for him to proceed any further with the case. The defendant admitted doing wrong to a neighbour which he would not allow to be done to himself. The position of the proposed latrine was a most improper one, and the defendant was erecting it for his own particular benefit. There were dwelling houses all round in which women and children lived and the defendant most emphatically says he would object to it himself, as the Chinese do themselves, besides which he says, the property would be depreciated by fifteen to twenty per cent. He (his lordship) thought it was ridiculous to go on. He would grant a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendant from erecting the latrine.

Mr. Pollock applied for costs which were allowed.

YAU-MA-TI SHELLS.

The Royal Artillery, in accordance with an official notification to the effect that they would practice firing from the Kowloon East battery in southerly and westerly directions on the 23rd inst., set to work with their big guns at an early hour on the 23rd. All went well until a quarter past eleven when a huge Palliser shell, which should have gone in a westerly direction, past Yau-ma-ti, suddenly exploded whilst sitting over the Police Station situated in that select part of the village. The missile broke into five pieces, one of which whizzed past a constable

standing on "Perry's Plot" at the back of the Police Station, and tearing up the ground for a distance of ten feet, glanced off the soil, struck a wall about 100 feet away, spent its force against it and left a breach of five feet by five; just to show that it was harder than the substance with which it had come in contact. Luckily no one was on the other side of the wall; had there been any one there it is extremely doubtful whether they would have lived to tell the tale. Another fragment passed clean through the brick walls of two houses, such to the astonishment of the numerous occupants, who at first thought it was an inflated spirit in a quest of victims. Having spent its force in this fashion the fragment remained embedded in the side wall of another house. Had its course been about to feet to the portward, it would have gone right down the crowded main thoroughfare of the village, carrying death and destruction along its route. Fortunately no one was injured.

Another portion of the Palliser bomb crashed through a garden wall and buried itself about five feet deep in the ground on the other side, while of two other fragments one went hissing into the water close to the Yau-ma-ti ferry-launch, and the other, caused a slight agitation amongst the crews of the numerous junks and sampans lying at anchor in Yau-ma-ti Bay.

Inspector Hanson at once sent information to the officer in charge of the shell practice, and requested him to despatch an officer to take note of the damage caused by the "iron bill," as our Chinese friends are pleased to term every description of shell and cannon ball. An officer soon turned up, the Police put the five pieces together to prove that they were parts of one shell, showed him the gaps in the houses, the tattered field, and the broken wall, and allowed his attendants to carry the very unwelcome visitor back to the officer directing the practice. The police were told that the shell was an "uncharged Palliser," which, if true, proves once more that Hongkong is a colony in which the most remarkable and mysterious phenomena are almost as common as ice in the Arctic regions, snow on the top of Mt. Blanc, truth in the Gospel of St. John, and—well, yes, justice in our local Supreme Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

A CHALLENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir,—"As we have arrived here on a round-the-world tour we would like to add as many interesting events to our tour books as we possibly can at all the places we touch at. Now we would like to challenge the members of the Hongkong Civil Service to play us a friendly game of cricket—to be played after our passing match against the H.K.C.C. If some enthusiastic member of the service would come forward and arrange a team, in response to our challenge, I feel sure a match could be easily arranged. And, moreover, as we have a number of ladies on board the *E. of L.*, do you think it likely that should they issue a challenge to play the ladies of Hongkong a friendly game of cricket, it would be accepted? I would be glad of an opinion on this point.

Yours truly,

A GLOBE-TROTTER.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1891.

[In the interests of sport we are sorry that we cannot at once assure our enthusiastic globe-trotting friend that each and all the 'gentlemen' that he, or his fellow-passengers may throw down, will be readily taken up in Hongkong, but when it comes to a ladies' cricket match—well, we would rather let the fair dames answer for themselves. However, any proposals made to the genial Hon. Sec. of the H. K. C. C. will no doubt meet with a cordial reception.—Ed., *H. K. Telegraph*.]

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the first annual general meeting, to be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on Thursday, the 26th March, 1891, at 2.30 p.m.:

The Directors beg to submit their First Annual Report with Balance Sheet duly audited to 30th September, 1890, for your approval.

The Directors regret that the cost of getting the mine into working order and also the cost of machinery have so greatly exceeded the estimate amount. The original estimate for machinery included only a second-hand to head Battery and no air-compressing plant was provided for. It was not found possible to obtain this Battery and it was decided to purchase new machinery. The Company's Agent in Sydney put the whole matter of machinery into the hands of a Consulting Engineer, and the estimates of that gentleman have been greatly exceeded and a great deal of the work supported to have been executed under his supervision has proved defective.

The Company have been unfortunate in the delay and additional expense caused by the heavy rains and floods at and in the vicinity of the mine during the past year.

Mr. O'Grady, being in Australia at the end of June last, was requested to visit the mines and his report was circulated among the shareholders. In consequence of the Report, an Extraordinary General Meeting was held on August 21st, and an increase of \$30,000 to the capital was resolved upon, to enable the plant to be supplemented by necessary machinery. It was decided to purchase a half-interest in the European Mine. The increased capital was deemed amply sufficient for all purposes but this has not proved to be the case.

A long delay occurred before the period of the first crushing; this was explained by letters to be caused by the rains and floods, making cartage and erection of machinery very difficult, and there were also defects in the machinery.

The original Air-Compressor was obtained second-hand from Melbourne and was proved to be too powerful enough to work eight drills, it would not however drive two new Compressors had therefore to be purchased and is now erected and is guaranteed to work five drills. The pump for supplying the Battery proved too small and the Frac Vanners and Shaking Tables took some time to work satisfactorily.

When these difficulties had been overcome and crushing was expected to be resumed vigorously at the beginning of this year, still further delay occurred, explained by information that the foundation for the Battery Boiler, which was on made ground, had slightly subsided with the result that the Boiler would not raise steam.

These misfortunes and delays have caused a great extra expenditure, and at the present moment the Company is in debt. Funds are now urgently required to pay off existing liabilities, and to provide two months wages for working the headings in the mine, so as to obtain good stone.

With these things pressed to raise \$45,000, and an Extraordinary Meeting will be held for this purpose immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting.

The crushings which have been obtained from the Balmoral Mine, resulted as follows: 340 tons of stone produced 7700 lb of free gold and 15 tons of pyrites, which latter are expected to yield of

least a further 100 ounces of gold or say in all 15 dwts. to the ton.

These results are considered satisfactory, inasmuch as the stone was only taken from stopes left by the exploratory work of former owners. It is confidently expected that within two months good shoots of gold will be exposed, and a continuous satisfactory, turn-out will be commenced.

The purchase of the Eureka property has been supplemented by the purchase of the lease of the Queen of the Mount Mine, and there is an intervening block of ground which has been applied for. The Directors are of opinion that these properties will prove exceedingly valuable, and it will be only the question of a few months to prove this; the total expense is estimated not to exceed \$3,000. It is proposed after the proving and exploratory work, to either sell the properties or form a subsidiary company.

During the absence of Mr. A. P. Stokes, Mr. C. J. Hirst occupied a seat at the Board.

Under Article XV Section 5 of the Articles of Association Messrs. A. P. Stokes and E. L. Woodin retire from the Board but offer themselves for re-election.

The annexed accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Needham who is eligible for re-election.

GEO. R. STEVENS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1891.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Dr. Assets.

Property—
5,000 Shares allotted to Vendor deemed fully paid up at \$10 \$50,000.00
Purchase money in Cash, \$3,500 35,539.61

Settlement with Tributaries, 100 639.51

Cost of Balmoral Mine \$103,789.12

475 Bathurst, 2100 648.65

"Eureka" Property, (1 Share), £1,500 7,912.96

Matheson & Wood's Gold Leases & 404 £3500 1,892.96

Plant, Machinery & Build- ings \$22,882.13

Brickmakers 1,064.54

Dam Account \$3,437.99

Surface Works 6,349.00

Timber Account 154.95

Stores Account 186.24

Horse Account 261.89

Office Furniture 202.51

At Head Office, Sydney Office & Mine Cash—
In Bank \$8,682.16

In Hand 85.08

Accounts Receivable 8,757.24

Balance at Debit of Working Account \$173,574.44

Cr. Liabilities.

Capital—
First issue of 10,000 Shares at \$10 \$100,000.00

Allotted to Vendor in part payment of Mine, 5,000 Shares at \$10 50,000.00

New issue, 3,000 Shares of at \$10 30,000.00

Unallotted, 786 Shares 7,860.00

Of which un- paid at date 443 " 4,430.00

Received 1,772 " 17,720.00

on at \$10 17,720.00

Accounts Payable—
Sundry Accounts due 5,626.20

Manager at Sydney 226.24

Amount due him, £41.16.7 226.24

Balance \$173,574.44

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Preliminary Expenses 2,153.09

Charges 5,330.32

Salaries 1,800.00

Exchange 105.72

Stores 1,861.88

Mineral Wage 6,548.20

Crushing Expenses 950.84

Balance \$19,149.85

Gold Account 2,350.35

Interest Account 729.17

Transfer Fees Account 90.00

Balance 13,974.33

Balance \$19,149.85

K. A. STEVENS,
Secretary.

I have compared the above Statements with the Company's Books, Vouchers and Returns received from Sydney and the Mine, and hereby certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

W. NEEDHAM,
Auditor.

PROGRAMME OF THE SHANGHAI SPRING RACE MEETING.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, 27th, 28th and 29th April, 1891.

Stewards—A. McLeod, Esq.; W. Howie, Esq.; J. Macgregor, Esq.; O. Schaffhauser, Esq.; Robt. Mackenzie, Esq.; H. J. H. Tripp, Esq.; B. A. Clarke, Esq. Clerk of the Course—T. F. Hough, Esq. Secretary—James Dallas, Esq.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 27TH APRIL.

The HART LEAGUE CUP, presented by the late James Hart, value, Tls. 100; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Half-mile.

The CRUTCHER STAKES, A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 100 added; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; second pony to save his stake. One mile.

The GRIVIN'S PLATE, value, Tls. 250; for China ponies that have never run at any meeting; second pony, Tls. 50; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

The CATHAY CUP, value, Tls. 150; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

The JOCKEY CUP, value, Tls. 100; for China ponies that have never won a race; to be ridden by jockeys who have never had a

winning mount before this meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Once round.

The KIANGSU PLATE, value, Tls. 150; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and three-quarters.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 28TH APRIL.

The CHU-KA-ZA CUP, value, Tls. 100; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race since 1st October, 1890, 7lbs. extra; two since, 10lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Half-mile.

The SHANGHAI DERBY, A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added; for China ponies being bona fide griffins at date of entry; first pony to receive 75 per cent.; second pony, 15 per cent.; third pony, 10 per cent.; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

The LADIES' PURSE, value, for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

The RACE CLUB CUP, value, Tls. 150; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners at this meeting of a race of one mile or under to carry 3lbs. extra; over a mile, 7lbs. extra; penalties accumulate up to 10lbs.; entrance, Tls. 5. Two miles.

The CONCORDIA CUP, value, Tls. 100; presented by members of the Club Concordia, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each; second pony to receive 40 per cent.; the third pony 10 per cent. of the stakes for China ponies bona fide griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Derby, 5lb. extra. One mile and a half.

The SPRING CUP, value, Tls. 100; added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each; second pony to receive 40 per cent.; the third pony 10 per cent. of the stakes for China ponies bona fide griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Derby, 5lb. extra. One mile and a half.

The SHANGHAI STAKES, a forced entry of Tls. 5 for all ponies, except those entered in the Roadsters' Plate; first pony to receive 75 per cent.; second pony to receive 15 per cent.; third pony, 10 per cent. of the stakes; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

The TAOTAI'S CUP, value, Tls. 100; presented by H.E. the Taotai; for China ponies; weight, 12st.; winners at this meeting, 5lbs. extra. Tls. 5 one mile.

The CHAU SHANG KIUK CUP, value Tls. 100; founded by the Directors and employees of the C. M. S. N. Co.; for China ponies that have never run at any meeting in China or Hong Kong previous to date of entry at each meeting; three times in all, by ponies, the bona fide property of the same owner or owners; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 10; 80 per cent. of the entrance fees to go to the winners until the cup is won, when the second pony shall receive same; the remaining 20 per cent. to be allowed to accumulate, and the accumulation in excess of Tls. 500 (to be retained for a new cup) is to be paid to the winner. One mile.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL.

The GARAT-NORTHERN PLATE, value, Tls. 100; for ponies that have run at this meeting; weight for inches as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting under a mile, 7lbs. extra, two such races, 10lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Seven furlongs.

The PARI-MUTUEL CUP, value, Tls. 200, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each; second pony to receive 30 per cent., and the third pony 10 per cent. of the stakes; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7lbs.; non-starters and winners at this meeting, 7lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The "SANS SOUCI" CHALLENGE CUP, value, Tls. 100; presented by D. E. Sassoon, Esq.; for China ponies that have never run previous to the 1st January of the year in which the meetings are held; to be won at two consecutive meetings by ponies, the bona fide property of the same owner or owners; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race, 3lbs. extra; two or more races, 5lbs. extra; griffins at date of entry allowed 5lbs.; Non-starters at the meeting excluded; entrance Tls. 10; the first pony to receive seventy-five per cent. of the entrance fees, and the second pony twenty-five per cent., until the cup is finally won, when the second pony shall receive seventy-five per cent. of the entrance fees, and the third pony twenty-five per cent. One mile and a half.

The MANCHU STAKES, value, Tls. 100; for China ponies, bona fide griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

The YAMOTSE STAKES, value, Tls. 150; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winner of a race of two miles or over, 5lbs. extra; Entrance, Tls. 5. Two miles and a half.

The CONSOLATION CUP, value, Tls. 100; for ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Once round.

The CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES, a forced entry for, and open only to winners at this meeting; optional for the winners of the Consolation Cup and the Roadsters' Plate, not exceeding 14 hands 3 inches in height; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 10; winners of two races, Tls. 15 extra; of three races, two races, Tls. 40 extra. One mile and a quarter.

The GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE, value, Tls. 150; for China ponies; second pony, Tls. 50; weight for inches as per scale; winners of a Steepchase at any previous meeting in Shanghai, 5lbs. extra; non-winners of a Steepchase allowed 5lb.; entrance, Tls. 5. Twice round a course selected by the Stewards. Entries close at 4 p.m. on Saturday, 4th April.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, 21st March 1891.

Great preparations are being made here for the reception of the French Consul, who is expected to reach Canton about the 6th of April. His Imperial Highness and the Duke of Sparta will be the guests of Monsieur Imbarrat-Huani at the French Consulate who is understood to have tendered the hospitality of the Consulate under instructions from the French Government. Every endeavour is being made by the French Consul to make his distinguished guests visit a pleasant one.

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Viceroy is also making preparations for entertaining the Russian Prince and his party in the city, and the new Public Reception Hall in the eastern part of Canton is being decorated and prepared for their reception.

The drainage works on the French Concession have been commenced, and on beginning the excavations two interesting facts were disclosed, one being the existence of a very substantial system of drainage. It seems a pity that before the present design of drainage was submitted, a study was not made as to whether drains were not already in existence.

There were several outfalls from the French band visible at low water, and but a few inches of mud choked the mouths of others. It is also difficult to understand why the existing drains should be destroyed and not made use of in some manner, more especially as the bottom of one of the old drains intersecting Parkes Avenue, to the eastward of the French Police Station, appears to be exactly on the same level as the new drain, which has been directed by the new plan and rendered useless.

The drainage discovery on the French Concession is a pity that before the present design of drainage was submitted, a study was not made as to whether drains were not already in existence.

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making some difficulties, and if there is any mistake on the part of any of the Taotais to improvements being made, there is here an opportunity of raising an auxiliary force of obstruction.